The New-York Times.

VOL. VII.....NO 2008 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Successful Launch of the Leviathan.

Interesting Report Relative to the Atlantic Telegraph Company.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

Further Repressive Measures in France.

Meeting of American Citizens in Paris---Congratulatory Address to the Emperor.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN ENGLAND

UNPRECEDENTED EASE IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Cotton Firm---Breadstuffs Depressed---Consols 95 3-8@95 1-2.

The Cunard steamship *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, from Liverpool at about 1 P. M. on the 3d instant, arrived at Quarantine last night, bringing 50 passengers.

The Cunard steamship *Africa* arrived out at Liverpool at 11½ P. M. on Saturday, the 30th of January.

Great Britain.

The steamship *Leviathan* was successfully launched on the Thames on Sunday, Jan. 31. Arrangements had been perfected to complete the launch on the day previous, but the prevalence of a heavy gale rendered a postponement imperative, and, as Sunday proved most auspicious, it was determined to proceed with the operations, rather than encounter the risks which a further lengthened delay would have entailed. The final floating of the great ship was effected with perfect ease, and no accident of any kind occurred, although the river was literally covered with boats full of people, and the thirsters forming the station, which had been kept down by the weight of the vessel, descended with great force some twenty or thirty feet above the surface of the water. The event was a brilliant one, and the enthusiasm of the multitudes who witnessed the launch was manifested in loud and continued cheering.

The *Leviathan* was towed by four powerful tugboats to her moorings opposite Deptford, where she will remain until her internal arrangements are completed.

The Atlantic Telegraph company had issued a call for the ordinary meeting of the stockholders on the 10th of February, and in anticipation of this meeting had published a full report of the position of the company. The report states that it is proposed to raise a certain amount of new capital, by an issue of £20 shares, with which to meet the charges for the 700 miles of additional cable now in course of manufacture, and to provide for contingencies. Great confidence is expressed in the success of the attempt to lay the cable next Summer. The report concludes as follows:

"Under the first reinforcement of the Company's guarantee, it has been arranged that a certain number of gentlemen in America should be elected to fill the positions as Honorary Directors. Under the original constitution there was no power to effect this object; but in the act obtained by the Company during last session, a clause was inserted, giving the requisite authority, and it is, therefore, intended to propose to the meeting, on the 18th February, the election of the following gentlemen, or others equally resident in America, as Honorary Directors, under the clause above referred to, viz.:

"In the United States---Hon. R. M. Archibald, H. M. Consul, New-York; Amos Bunnell; Peter Cooper; Francis F. Cutting, Wilson G. Hunt, A. Low, Matthew Morgan, Wm. Sherman.

"In Canada---Hon. George E. Cartier, Hon. John Ross, Hon. John Young.

"In Nova Scotia---Hon. John Robertson.

The directors cannot close their observations to the shareholders without bearing their warm and cordial testimony to the untiring zeal, talent and energy which have been displayed on behalf of your enterprise by Mr. Cyrus W. Field of New-York, to whom mainly belongs the honor of having practically developed its possibility, and of having brought together the manifold means for carrying out the great idea of connecting Europe and America by a Submarine Telegraph."

He has crossed the Atlantic Ocean no less than six times since December, 1853, for the sole purpose of rendering most valuable aid to this undertaking. He has also visited the British North American Colonies on several occasions, and obtained concessions and advantages that are highly appreciated by the Directors, and he has successfully supported the efforts of the Directors in obtaining an annual subsidy or guarantee from the Government of the United States of America---the grant of the use of the Naval Steamers in laying the cable in 1857, and also to assist in the same service the present year, and the constant and continuous attention to everything that could contribute to the welfare of the Company from its first formation, have materially contributed to perfect many of its most necessary arrangements. He is now again in England, his presence and assistance in the Parliamentary, mechanical, and, at the earnest request of the Board, he has consented to remain in this country for the purpose of affording to the Directors the benefit of his great experience and judgment as general manager of the business of the Company connected with the late expedition.

"This arrangement will, doubtless, prove as pleasing to the Shareholders as it is agreeable and satisfactory to the Directors."

The Prince and Princess Frederick William, of Prussia, quitted England on the 2d inst. They proceeded from London by railroad to Gravesend, where they embarked in the royal yacht, under a salute from Tilbury Fort, and the squadron in attendance, and amid the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled crowds. In the City of London and along the route, there was a perfect ovation to the young couple.

A meeting of the bond and stockholders of the Erie Railroad had been held in London, to hear explanations from the President, Mr. MORAS. He stated their difficulties to have arisen from an inadequate capital and an expensive and mismanaged floating debt, but considered there was a clear possibility of surmounting them and obtaining a fair remuneration to the shareholders for their outlay. A motion authorizing the creation of a fifth mortgage of five million dollars was carried after a division.

The *London Times* has a rather sarcastic leader upon the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of New-York, but indorses some of his views.

General Anson, who was appointed to command the British forces in China, but was transferred to India, had suddenly returned to England without leave, it seems---as is said---only a command in the Punjaub was suggested to him, which did not answer his expectations.

The *Morning Advertiser* reiterates the rumor that Mr. Vincent Scott is to be raised to the Peerage.

An investigation at Liverpool in certain scandalous charges brought against Rev. Mr. GIBB, a curate to St. McMinn' Church, and which attracted great attention, had ended in the complete vindication of Mr. GIBB's character, and so elated were the people at the result that they carried Mr. GIBB in triumph from the Court, and dragged him in a carriage through the streets, while those who gave evidence against him barely escaped "lynch law" from the mob.

A frightful colliery explosion had occurred at a pit near Ashton under Lyme. About one hundred men were in the pit at the time, and it was feared that many of them were killed. At latest dates about forty had been taken out alive---some more or less injured---and four dead.

A large reform meeting was held at Birmingham on the 2d, and resolutions were adopted declaring that no measures of reform would be complete without household suffrage and the ballot. Chartist amendments for universal suffrage were defeated by large majorities.

France.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* under date Jan. 29, writes as follows: "A very numerous and highly respectable meeting of Americans was held this afternoon in the Hotel du Louvre, to express their sentiments on the recent atrocious attempt to assassinate the Emperor of the French. Hon. John Wentworth, ex-member of the United States Congress, was called to the Chair, and in a few observations he explained the object of the meeting. Mr. PIKE, of Louisiana, then proposed, and Mr. PARKMAN, of Boston, seconded the following resolution:

Whereas, By the Constitution of the United States the conduct of our relations with foreign Governments is confided to the President of the United States, we, as citizens of the United States, now assembled, disclaim all inclination of purpose to interfere with the Executive of our country in the discharge of its duties; and

Whereas, While temporarily sojourning in Paris, an attempt has been made to assassinate their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of the French, and that by means which necessarily endangered the lives of many of both sexes and of all ages, against whom the murderers could have had no cause of ill-will; and

Whereas, Americans regard with horror the crime of assassination and such diabolical attempts to commit it;

Resolved, That we have heard with detestation of the attempt made on the 14th instant, to destroy the lives of the reigning Emperor and Empress of the French.

Resolved, That we express our congratulations at the escape which, under Providence, has been accorded to their Majesties from the terrible danger to which they were exposed.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be requested to communicate these resolutions, so that they may be made known to their Majesties.

These resolutions having been put from the Chair, were adopted unanimously, and the Chairman signed them. The meeting then broke up.

It is said that five great Directions of Police are to be created. Each Director-General is to be under the orders of the Minister of the Interior.

The list of the Marshals to have command of the new military divisions, received by the *Niagara*, was incorrect. According to the most reliable authority, the Commanders will be Marshals BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CANROBERT, BÉRANGER, MAGNAN, and CASTELLAN,---while PELISSIER will have supreme control over all, with the title of Marshal-General.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* reports that the improvement which was beginning to be observed in the general trade of the country had been checked by the rumors in regard to the restrictive measures proposed by the Government, and the violent language employed in the military addresses to the Emperor. Wheat and Flour had declined in price in almost all the markets in France. Brandies were dull, and quotations falling.

An engineer named *Dussaux* is said to have invented an apparatus which is destined to effect a complete revolution in the construction of locomotives, and to save 50 per cent. in the amount of combustibles at present consumed.

The project for a submarine tunnel between France and England had been submitted to an official commission named by the Minister of Public Works.

Letters from Paris mention the failure of M. LAFFITE OBLER one of the oldest and most respectable banking firms of that city. The liabilities were estimated at £200,000. Hopes were entertained of a resumption.

A steady improvement in the Lyons Silk Market is reported, under the influence of orders for the European Spring trade.

The London *Times* is requested by General CHANGARNIER to state that as the decree which exiled several French Generals has not been repealed, it is not his intention at present to return to France.

In Paris on the 1st the project of a new law was read in the Legislative Chambers empowering the Executive to remove from Paris all persons who may attempt to disturb public tranquility. A bill was also submitted for the constitution of a Council of Regency. The Empress is to be Regent, of right; she failing, two French Princes in the order of primogeniture. The members of the Council of Regency to be the two French Princes in their own right, Cardinal MORLOT, Marshal CANROBERT, Count PELISSIER, M. FOULD, and the Presidents of the Senate, the *Corps Législatif*, and the Council of State.

A telegram from Paris of the 2d inst. says:

"There is no doubt that the Emperor will modify some of the most stringent clauses of the Repressive bill. The papers discovered by the English Police at PIANORI's house at Birmingham, are now in the hands of the authorities in Paris, but it is not known whether they have led to any further discoveries. Pianori and Pianori only has all that is imputed to them. Their murderous designs, it appears, were not confined to the Emperor; other sovereigns were to be included in the assassination, and especially the Pope, the King of Naples and the King of Sardinia."

LATEST.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The *Moniteur* publishes letters patent nominating the Empress Regent, in case of any calamity befalling the Emperor before the Prince Imperial attains his majority.

The repressive measure which has been proposed to the Corps Legislatif is a *projet de Loi*, entitled "Projet to provide for the safety," and it consists of certain additions to several of the articles of the Penal Code.

Article second punishes with imprisonment of from 1 month to 2 years every individual who, with the object of disturbing the public peace or of exciting hatred and contempt against the Government of the Emperor, shall have practiced any intrigues or carried on any correspondence either within this country or abroad. 3. Every individual who, without being authorized, shall have manufactured, sold, or distributed---4. Destructive machines, acting by explosion or otherwise---5. Fulminating powder of whatever description, shall be punished with imprisonment for 6 months to five (5) years, and to a fine of 50 to 2,000 francs.

Article 9 declares as follows: Any individual may be interne in France or Algeria or expelled who was condemned, expelled, interne or transported in May or June, 1848, in June, 1849, or in December, 1851, and who may again have been pointed out by important circumstances as dangerous to public safety."

Holland.

The Bank of Holland had reduced its rate of discount from 5 to 4½ per cent.

Hanover.

Mr. CHAS. HOSTMANN, a Hanoverian banker, had failed and committed suicide.

Sweden.

The new Swedish Railway loan of about $1,200,000 had been taken by several of the Banks of *Crédit Mobilier* in Germany, in a 4½ per cent. stock, at a price between 90 and 91.

Italy.

A rumor was current that the assassination of the King of Piedmont formed a part of the programme which included the death of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

The National Bank of Turin had reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent.

India.

The Bombay mail of Jan. 9 had arrived in England, but the news adds nothing of importance to the telegraphic accounts brought out by the *Niagara*. The correspondent of the *Daily News*, however, asserts that the news from the Punjaub is unfavorable. The Sikhs were not safe, and the Affghans threaten on the frontier.

Australia.

The Australian mail, with dates from Melbourne to Dec. 15, had reached England, but the news was anticipated by telegraph---as per *Niagara's* advices. Trade throughout the country was very dull, being confined to merely actual requirements.

Capture of an American Slaver on the Coast of Africa.

From the London Times. Feb. 2.

The following is an extract from a letter dated from Her Majesty's ship *Sappho*, Sept. 20, 1857, off Loando:

"Since my last letter to you in August circumstances have happened of the most stirring kind. Never on this notorious coast has humanity been more outraged, or the energy and compassion of British seamen more called for or shown. We continued cruising, looking in at the different stations, until the 16th, when, at daylight, we saw a schooner at anchor. We made sail for her; she slipped her cable and ran along the beach. We followed in the *Sappho*, as near as the depth of water would allow. The wind was light, so the commander took to the boats and soon came up with her; she proved to be a schooner of fully 150 tons, quite prepared for the reception of slaves, and had arrived the preceding day on the coast. The captain had landed---probably with the specie for the purchase of his cargo, as only 28 doubloons were found, rolled up in a man's garters, who looked foolish enough when the master-at-arms hauled them off. We took the schooner to Loando to land the slave crew, then finding her not seaworthy, we made a target of her to exercise our men and burned her. This gave us something to talk about until we returned to Loando on the 10th; there we found the *Curaçoa*, with the Admiral on board, from the Cape; he sailed for Shark's Point, where the ships were collected for Courts-martial. We left the following day; at 6 in the morning on the 16th, in a thick mist with rain, we closed with a schooner; while boarding her the weather cleared, and a large ship was seen close to the land. Directly our boats returned we made all sail in chase, the ship making all sail to avoid us, and the chase became very exciting. The captains said we were gaining, and no they must have thought on board the ship, as he tacked in shore and we after him; then he bore away, running along the edge of the surf, and by help of his large sails was drawing ahead. By this time we were sure he was one of the large American slave ships, and we feared he would escape if he got searoom, so the captain took a boat well manned and armed and pulled to windward to cut him off, when he would be obliged to take on shore; another boat was sent to leeward, the master, the only officer on board, being left in charge. The ship was not more than a mile and a half distant, close to the surf. Seeing the trap laid for him, and that he could not escape, he ran his ship ashore. We anchored in four fathoms; the master took the whale-boat close to the ship, and was soon joined by the other boats. The ship was rolling in the breakers with all her sails flapping about, and appeared to be full of slaves; the master and crew had abandoned her with their boats, leaving the American colors flying. Then we all beheld a dreadful scene; the slaves forced their way from below, jumped overboard, and soon disappeared in the rollers; it was terrible to see them. Our officers and men, regardless of their own lives, pulled through the surf to leeward of the ship, but her heavy lurching for some time prevented their boarding; when they succeeded the scene was horrifying, the slaves still forcing their way up from the slave decks with loud yells, running to and fro, and continuing to throw themselves overboard. All attempts to pacify them were useless, force was necessary to drive them below until preparations could be made for their safety. We were told by one of the slaves who could speak Portuguese that they were told the Englishmen would cut all their throats. As soon as the boats could be attended to the cutter was hooked under the stern and a rope thrown her; then three of the slaves were permitted up at a time and lowered into the boat, the whale-boat conveying them through the rollers to the large boat, and so on to the *Sappho*; this continued until 6 P. M. The surf increased, and it was impossible to save more that night. One hundred and eighty were rescued. The master was left with a guard on board. It was an anxious and a sleepless night for all, as death was rapidly decreasing the number of the poor Negroes, who, starving and naked, died from utter misery,---men, women, boys and girls, more than 200 on board the *Sappho*, and, as they ceased to breathe, we were obliged to throw them overboard. Poor negroes! I hope conscious in their last moments that English seamen came to save them, and now made a silent prayer over them. Fortunately, we had plenty of rice from the schooner captured, which we fed them with, and placed them as best we could under cover of sails. A food and warmth restored them in various ways they signified their sense of kindness. There was one poor creature, with an infant at her breast, naked, cold, and exhausted, apparently dying; a little wine was given her, then some rice, which she forced from her own to her baby's mouth. A sheet was given to cover her; she wrapped her baby in it, and pressed it to her heart with that look of maternal love which God has given to the dark as well as the pale-face race. On board the schooner the master and guard were with the remaining negroes in a perilous state; the former passed the night in the forecastle and between drenched by the spray of the heavy rollers. At dawn on the 19th, the wind and surf had increased; the sails had driven closer to the beach; numbers of armed people were collecting; a signal for assistance was made; the captain---wrist with all the blacks against us---and, when the natives on the beach, led on by the white man, appeared ready to greet us, the chiefs were induced to bring with the intention of preventing the rescue of any more negroes. This continued an hour before we could clear the beach, some of our shots apparently telling well. On again boarding the wreck she was found breaking up, with her hold full of water. On the tide receding, her hull was nearly dry, and there was no time to spare. The large boats were stationed to cover the beach clear while the engines of this matter was anchored at the back of the surf, and by watching the rollers they succeeded in throwing her a rope, when the negroes were lowered and hauled through the surf, and conveyed as before to the *Sappho*, 200 more being rescued from the wreck was fine to and our decks.

We were in such a state, with 380 negroes crowding our decks; the stench was putrefying, and it was impossible to work the ship. In this state the second day closed upon us. We were 40 miles from Sharks' Point; the Captain resolved to go in his boat and ask for assistance. They pulled all night in heavy rain, and at daylight on the 20th fortunately met the *Vesuvius*, Commodore WISE, with whom the Captain returned. Commodore WISE took the negroes on board the *Vesuvius*, to be sent to Sierra Leone in the *Alector* prize. Having the slaves on board has caused much sickness; it is passing without any fatal case. We are ordered to the Cape, we suppose to cruise in the Mozambique Channel; if so, it is probable our bones will be left there; its effects, after what we have been through for twenty months on this coast, will be finishing.

I have given you the history of one of the many American ships employed in the Slave-trade; six, I think, have been taken. We seized the *Pushits* 30 miles up the coast, and sent her to New-York; we do not know whether the American Government will condemn her.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The Money Market was most abundantly supplied, and continued to grow in ease. The rates for short loans were little more than nominal, and some transactions had taken place in the discount market as low as from 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. Messrs. JAMES COUSENS & Sons, tea merchants, had suspended payment. The failure was also announced of four or five houses in Dublin, including that of ARTHUR MCKENNA & SONS, timber merchants. Gold continued to flow into the Bank of England, and the Bullion reserve was expected soon to reach a point greater than ever before known. The funds were firm, and Consols closed on the 3d at 95¼@95⅜ for money and account, which was rather below the highest point reached during the day. The report of Specie to the East by the mail of the 4th would be £219,000. The *Daily News* thinks that Gold will soon be again exported to the Continent. American Securities are reported quiet, and without alteration.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Cotton market has been firm, but quiet since the departure of the *Niagara*. The tendency is upward, although quotations are unchanged. The sales of the three days amount to 18,000 bales, including about 3,000 to speculators and 1,000 to exporters.

At Manchester business was restricted by spinners demanding higher rates, which were with difficulty obtained.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report a very depressed market. Flour neglected, and prices nominal. Much reduced rates asked without bringing forward purchasers. Philadelphia and Baltimore, 22s.@22s. 6d.; Ohio *ord North*, 23s.; *ord* New-Orleans, 27s.; Western, 21s.@22s. Wheat nothing doing and quite nominal. Red, 8s. 9d.@9s. for Western. White, 7s.@7s. 6d. Indian Corn quiet but unchanged for Mixed and Yellow---small sales at 32s.@34s.; White more plentiful and rather easier---sales at 36s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork slow of sale. Bacon rather weaker; Long Middles, rib in, 47s. Lard quiet, at 52s. for good. Tallow steady stock light.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes---Pots rather easier; sales at 32s.; Pearls quiet. Resin firm, at 4s.@4s. 1d. for common. Spirits of Turpentine in good demand, at steady prices. Cotton in moderate request, at former rates. Rice active; Carolina, 18s. 6d. Linseed Oil, 30s.@30s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 37s. asked.

LONDON MARKETS.

Corn market dull and Wheat heavy at 2s. decline. Sugar in good demand at full rates. Coffee quiet and in some cases easier. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice in better demand; fine firm but common rather cheaper. Tallow easier and dull; sales on the spot at 62s. 9d.@63s. and end of the year at 51s. Linseed Oil, 29s. 9d.@30s. Tin again advanced 2s; English £123. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. 6d.@54s. Spirits of Turpentine 36s.

Street Department Frauds.

The Aldermanic Committee on Frauds, of which Alderman ADAMS is chairman, met again yesterday, and continued the investigation of the charges of frauds in the Street Department, reported by Mr. D. D. CONOVER. Mr. JAMES W. BARNHAM called the attention of the Committee to the act of March 4, 1846, in relation to the regulating, grading and sewering assessment, which, in his opinion, covered the whole ground in the Fifty second-street case. Mr. W. S. PINCKNEY said it was his duty to enter the assessments in the office books. He presumed he made out the assessment list, but he could not swear that he did. Mr. J. F. OAKLEY thought Mr. MCNIEL made out the list. The Committee proposed to take up the Third-avenue case, but there were no witnesses present, so they adjourned to Tuesday next.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Senate Territorial Committee on Kansas.

One Majority and two Minority Reports.

AMENDMENTS TO THE ARMY BILL.

A STATEMENT FROM GENERAL CALHOUN.

The Nomination of Postmaster at Chicago to be Resisted---The New-York Deme crats---The Tariff Investigation Committee, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

COOK'S nomination as Postmaster at Chicago will be resisted, on the ground that he is already a defaulter to the Government.

Kansas will not be considered in the Senate before the middle of next week.

Ex-Senator DOUGLAS is here marshaling the Democrats of New-York, and endeavoring to reconcile them to suicide by an overdose of Lecompton.

It is indignantly denied that CLARK will vote for Lecompton.

The Tariff Investigating Committee will report partially in a few days. I am authorized to state that no evidence is before them even intimating that any party connected in any way with the TIMES, received money of LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., for any purpose whatever. S.

[FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

The report made to-day by Mr. GREEN, from the Senate Committee on Territories, recites at length the events that have occurred in Kansas, and asserts that the majority of the people may simply, as in ancient days, assemble in mass-meeting, and make a Constitution, or they may elect representatives to make one for them, or elect representatives to draft one to be submitted to them for their approval or rejection. The first method has been the most approved during the past few years, though formerly the second method was very generally resorted to. In calling the Convention for this case, it was conceded to have been strictly legal, as was also the election of delegates. Was it not logical to infer that the Convention so legally called and so legally elected and clothed with authority to make a Constitution, can no more be interfered with by the Governor, Judge or Legislature, either to increase or to diminish its power or to alter, modify or nullify its acts, than the people could be interfered with, had they assembled *en masse*, instead of by their representatives?

In conclusion, the Committee say that the Abolitionists in Kansas had thus far sought power, by methods unknown to the law and by acts of violence, and not through the peaceful agency of the ballot-box. Claiming to have a majority of voters in the Territory, and, therefore, able to elect a Legislature and Convention, they yet ask Congress to wrongfully do for them what they may at legal times and at legal places rightfully do for themselves---that is, to change or abolish their Constitution; and in case Congress refuse to comply with their Constitutional demands, they threaten to inflict the country with an attempt at bloodshed and revolution. Unless Congress will do for them what they assert they are anxious to do for themselves, but which they willfully refuse to do, they threaten to plunge the country into civil war. This conduct is so exceedingly unreasonable as to force the conviction upon the mind that they are conscious of being in a powerless minority, and only expect to be able to compass their unwarrantable ends by departing from the general ways of peace and quiet. If your Committee are not greatly mistaken, these reckless men misjudge the American people, and will be required to seek peaceful methods for redress of all their grievances, whether they be real or imaginary.

The report recites that the people of Kansas have framed for themselves a Constitution and State Government, republican in form, and that the Lecompton Convention has, in their name and behalf asked Congress to admit her. Therefore it is declared that Kansas be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The bill prescribes the boundaries; contains the usual regulations relative to grants of public lands, as in the case of Minnesota, and gives Kansas, for the present, one Representative in the House of Representatives.

MINORITY REPORT OF MR. DOUGLAS.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in his report, dissents from the views of the majority, for the reason, among others, that there is no satisfactory evidence that the Constitution framed at Lecompton is the act and deed of the people of Kansas, or embodies their will. He shows that the Convention was not clothed with competent power to establish the Constitution without the assent of Congress, which has been expressly withheld in this case. Hence the Convention only had such power as the Territorial Legislature could rightfully confer, and no more, which was to form a Constitution and send it to Congress as a memorial for admission, which could be accepted or rejected, according as it embodied the popular will; that all the proceedings of the Convention should have been held in strict obedience to the authority of the Territorial Government, while, in fact, it was declared to be in force, and to take effect in defiance of the Territorial Government, as well as without the consent of Congress, and that the only lawful election held on the adoption of the Constitution, was that on the 4th of January last, which was in obedience to the law passed by the Territorial Legislature established by Congress, with full legislative power on all rightful subjects within the Territory.

MINORITY REPORT OF MESSRS. COLLAMER AND WADE.

Messrs. COLLAMER and WADE submitted their views. They say that the Territorial Government of Kansas was never organized as provided for in the organic act---that is, by its own people---but was usurped by a foreign force, and conquered and subdued by arms, and that the minority was installed in power---which has ever since been sustained by the general Government, instead of being examined into and corrected. This has been done to establish and perpetuate Slavery.

The Lecompton Constitution is the result of these proceedings, and contrary to the will of the great majority of the people, legally expressed. And for Congress in its discretion to consummate this protracted atrocity, and especially for such a purpose, is a violation of the fundamental principles of Republican Government, and can produce no permanent peace or satisfaction to the people of the Territory. In the late Territorial election they have reclaimed their rights, and that Territorial Government is for the first time now moving peaceably in its legislative sphere of promised freedom.

The Lecompton Constitution and its adoption were concocted and executed to supersede and to triumph over justice. To admit it by Congress is but to give success to fraud and encouragement to iniquity, and to turn over that people, not to an election fairly and legally conducted, but to such State officers and legislators as General CALHOUN shall hereafter proclaim, and on such contingency as he shall determine; and his long mysterious and inexcusable indecision and reserve, but encourages expectations in both parties---one of which is certainly doomed to disappointment.

JACK HENDERSON, Clerk of the Surveyor-General, and Mr. MARSHALL, the Pro-Slavery Governor elect of Kansas, have both arrived here.

Mr. WINSTON has been appointed Marshall of Kansas. He is the same person who was some time ago appointed Indian Agent of the Territory, and afterwards removed.

JOSEPH S. FIELDS has been confirmed as Postmaster of Salem, Massachusetts.

Statement of General Calhoun---The Delaware Crossing Returns.

From the Washington Union.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1858.

SIR: I have already communicated to the Committee on Territories in the Senate a full statement of facts connected with the application of Kansas for admission into the Union as a State. I need not repeat those facts in this paper, as they will doubtless reach the public in a few days. It is with reluctance that I refer to matters pertaining solely to the local politics of the Territory in which I live, and with which, to some extent, I have been connected; but the various and contradictory statements that have been made by unscrupulous and irresponsible letter-writers to the public press, touching the discharge of my official duties as President of the Constitutional Convention, make the duty imperative.

Excitement, conflict, and great confusion must necessarily attend the organization of government for a community brought together from all parts of the world, and actuated by different objects, motives and prejudices. No territory ever organized in the United States has suffered more from causes of this character than Kansas. The conflict about the shaping of our institutions, so constantly directed by persons and parties outside of the Territory, has forced within its limits a class of population from every portion of the Union, most dissimilar in character and with the strongest predisposition to collision. That disorder and confusion, the violation of individual and public rights and duties, should result from such causes, may be deplored, but could not be prevented. Good men have sought the peaceful remedy to these controversies in the ballot-box. Bad men have been governed by no scruples as to public or private action. In the periodical addresses put forth by the law-and-order or Democratic Party of Kansas every foreign influence has been repudiated and every effort made to procure for Kansas the quiet peaceful settlement of all questions of public policy by the fair and honest expression of the popular will. To the fullest extent these recommendations have not probably prevailed with their own party friends, who, in opposition to a party knowing and respecting no law, may have been driven to the extremity of wrong and the violation of public right and duty. But it is not my object to go into a full examination of this subject. My object now is to place myself right before the public on the subject of the election for members for the Legislature in Leavenworth County, the statements in reference to which have been so conflicting and contradictory.

On the 13th of January---the day before I opened the returns of the Kansas elections for and under the Constitution---I was called upon by several gentlemen from Lawrence, headed by Doctor or Governor ROBINSON, and asked if I would be governed, in determining the result of the election in Leavenworth County, by the sworn statement of one of the judges of election at the precinct known as the "Delaware Crossing?" I replied No!---that I could not and would not go behind the election returns. It was then stated that the question was as to the legality of returns; and fraud was charged---on what information I did not learn---upon the ground that the returns sent to me were not the true returns, as approved and signed by the judges of election. To give the full opportunity of submitting testimony as to the legality of the returns, I told the gentlemen that, as the Legislature would have no duties to perform until after the decision of the question of admission, there could be no necessity for the immediate issuance of certificates of election; in that or any other case, and that the difficulty which they suggested could in the mean time be fully investigated.

This statement I made the next day in the presence of the gentlemen who were present at the opening of the returns.

I also authorized Gov. DENVER to state that if the judges of election would furnish me, under oath, a statement that the return made was false and fraudulent, I would treat such statement as a corrected return, and be governed by it in giving certificates of election. I knew nothing of the Delaware Crossing returns, only that the public rumor had given to the Democratic Party a majority at that precinct of some three or four hundred. I supposed the returns from that precinct were in my office, and was undecided only when all the returns were opened and they were not found. These returns were of great importance, as they decided the question of political supremacy in Leavenworth County, but of both branches of the Legislature. As they stood at the opening of the returns, without the Delaware Crossing vote, the Republicans had a majority in Leavenworth County, and, consequently, a majority of both branches of the Legislature.

In order to ascertain the truth, I sent a messenger to that precinct to see the Judges of Election and learn the facts as to the charge of fraud in the return. In the meantime, the sealed returns from that Precinct were put into my hands by Mr. DARRAGH, one of the Commissioners for Leavenworth County, and on the same day that the messenger returned from Delaware Crossing Precinct. I received the returns and the messenger's report at Weston, Mo., on the 21st day of January. The messenger brought me the following sworn statements of the Judges and Clerks of the Precinct in question:

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Leavenworth.

The undersigned, Judges and Clerks of the election held for State officers and members of the State Legislature, held at the precinct known as Delaware Agency, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1858, do hereby certify that the returns made by us of said election were correct and genuine, and that any statement made by any person as to the vote of said precinct can only be determined, as to its truth or falsity, by a reference to said returns made by us as Managers and Clerks of said election at said precinct.

ISAAC MONDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT, } Judges.
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY, } Clerks.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Johnson.

Before me, SAM'L. SALTERS, an Acting Justice of the Peace, in and for the County and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared ISAAC MONDAY, THEODORE F. GARRETT, JAMES C. GRINTER, WM. C. WILSON, and JAMES FINDLAY, who, being sworn, each for himself, doth depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

ISAAC MONDAY,
THEODORE F. GARRETT,
JAMES C. GRINTER,
W. C. WILSON,
JAMES FINDLAY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 18th day of January, A. D. 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

TERRITORY OF KANSAS, County of Johnson.

Before me, SAMUEL SALTERS, personally appeared THEODORE F. GARRETT, who, being sworn, says that on the 11th day of January he was arrested in Leavenworth County, under, as it was said, a warrant, and taken to Lawrence, by an armed party of ten or eleven, and, while he was under arrest, a proposition was made to him to make a new poll-book, (by some one of the Free-State Party in Lawrence, and he thinks by a man named EWING,) which poll-book should be made out, so that General CALHOUN would receive it, which deponent, being in durance, told him or them he supposed would be all right. THEODORE F. GARRETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this, the 18th day of January, 1858. SAMUEL M. SALTERS, J. P.

These depositions impressed my mind fully that the returns placed that day in my hands were true. I entertained no particle of doubt about the result, when, in the presence of Colonel STARKE and others, I opened the returns, and found a majority of 379 votes for the Democratic Party. I concluded, as a matter of course, that the depositions of the judges and clerks were made with a full knowledge of the contents of the returns, then for the first time in my possession. The returns, together with the depositions of the judges and clerks, I sent to my office, at Lecompton, by Mr. BROOKS, one of the clerks in the Surveyor-General's office. I am informed, in a letter from Mr. BROOKS, that he placed them in the hands of General MACRAE, the chief clerk in the Surveyor-General's office, on the 27th day of January. I at once said to my friends and others who approached me on the subject, that the Democratic Party had a majority in the Legislature, and authorized the publication of such a statement. I came to Washington with no particle of doubt on my mind as to the result. On the Saturday night after my arrival in Washington, I called to pay my respects to an old friend, Judge DOUGLAS, and before leaving, he placed in my hands a paper he had just received from Kansas, which purported to contain what purported to be the depositions of the Judges of election for the Freedom of Delaware Crossing, and in which the judges deposed that there were but *forty-three* votes polled at that precinct. I could not act, or form my opinion upon a newspaper publication; but I immediately informed my friends that if the statement so made should prove true, they must inevitably control my action. I have received and opened a return from the Delaware Crossing precinct which gives to the Democratic Party a majority of 279 votes, and would thus secure a majority to the Democratic Legislative ticket of Leavenworth County, and a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, under the Constitution. If the judges of election at that precinct furnish to me, as I informed Gov. DENVER before leaving Kansas, a reliable and sworn statement that but 43 votes were polled there, I should make myself a party to the fraud if I declined to be governed by the oaths of the judges. It is a question going to the legality of the returns. Of that I may judge and determine, I shall do so; and, in my determination, I shall be governed by justice and truth and the right. If it shall, as it probably will, place the Government of the State of Kansas in the hands of my enemies, no one will regret it more; but no one, not even a Black Republican, could perform the duty with more of the consciousness of right than I shall feel in the honest discharge of my official duties. I have written to Governor DENVER to procure the sworn statements of the Judges of this contested precinct, and to have them taken under such circumstances as will preclude the possibility of fraud. By the sworn statements so procured I shall be governed in the discharge of my duties in relation to the issuance of certificates of election to the members of the Legislature for Leavenworth County. J. CALHOUN.

XXXVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. GREEN, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the admission of Kansas, accompanying therewith a long report, which was not printed.

Messrs. DOUGLAS and COLLAMER severally presented minority reports.

The reports were all ordered to be printed.

Mr. GREEN gave notice that he should call up the matter at an early day.

The Army bill was taken up, and the fourth section of the original bill stricken out by a vote of 33 to 18.

Mr. WILSON offered an amendment to the effect that a reduction at the end of two years shall not operate on any officer at the date of the approval of this act, which was adopted.

Mr. IVERSON contended that the bill reported by the Military Committee was more consistent with the views of the Administration than Mr. FLOYD's substitute. Volunteers were always more expensive and less reliable than regular troops. He instanced a company of Tennessee volunteers as Cadets from that ran away at the first shot. The Secretary of War's argument seemed to defend polygamy. If these volunteers entertained such views as Mormons, it would be the last man to send to Utah. Before he began whipping the Mormons they would be many of them join them, especially if BRIGHAM YOUNG pay as well as he's done of late.

Mr. HAMLIN submitted a motion that the Senate shall the force created by this act continue to be for over two years, which was agreed to.

A desultory discussion ensued upon the comparative merits of the different substitutes. The debate was but thinly attended.

Mr. GREEN said he did not justify polygamy, but merely drew a comparison, showing the impropriety of entertaining an agent of the Turkish Government, which legalized polygamy, and at the same time condemning polygamy in Utah. He also defended the Tennessee volunteers.

Mr. SEWARD explained the views he took on the bill which had been criticised.

Mr. BROWN said if volunteers were sent to Utah war would follow. BRIGHAM YOUNG will not fight unless he was forced to do so. ADJOURNED.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.

Mr. HENRY WINTER DAVIS made a personal explanation. He read extracts from a speech of his colleague, Mr. BOWIE, contrasting strongly favorably to the American Party, for its conduct during the late Baltimore election, and representing him as saying, pending towards Mr. DAVIS: "You, Sir, have a long reckoning. I will put you under my feet. You can not live an hour," etc., etc. Mr. DAVIS wished to know whether his colleague had applied such language to him.

Mr. BOWIE replied that when he first spoke of personified the American Party. He did not mean what he said to apply personally to Mr. DAVIS, but to the party which struck down the Democracy of Baltimore by force and bloodshed. He repeated---a day of reckoning would come. There would be a war of the people against such wrongs. He did not say how far Mr. DAVIS counseled such wrongs, but if he did, he should take the responsibility. He had personally no unkindness for his colleague, and had grieved to think that he had wounded him. He would tell the House and the nation that he believed in his inmost soul that such

The New-York Times, Friday, February 15, 1856.

THE LATE STRUGGLE IN MEXICO.

Particulars of the Flight of the Ex-President.

CAPTURE OF THE CAPITAL BY THE CONSTITUTIONALISTS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

We have received correspondence and extensive Mexican files to the 1st inst., which throw a flood of light upon the late struggle in the capital, and the causes which led to the flight of Santa Anna. The result is one of the most complete examples of the instability of power in Mexico, and the fickleness of the people, we have ever known. Two months ago the Liberal Party were suddenly dispersed from the field, and the Conservatives, who had been for years in exile, were recalled to power. Within a week the Conservatives have in turn been overthrown, and the Liberals are again in the ascendant. The Conservatives have not had time to do anything, and the Liberals have not had time to undo anything. The new Government is, therefore, in the same position as that which preceded it, and the country is in the same state of confusion and uncertainty.

The following is a list of the Ministers of the Conservative Government, which was formed on the 21st ult., and which was in power when the last steamer left Vera Cruz:

Minister of Foreign Affairs—Gen. Don Manuel Robles Pezuela.
Minister of Justice—Don Lucas Alaman.
Minister of Hacienda—Don Antonio Haro y Tamariz.
Minister of War—Gen. Don Jose Maria Tornel.
Minister of Marine—Don Jose Maria Bocanegra.
Minister of Fomento—Don Jose Maria Aguirre.
Governor of the District—Don Jose Maria Tornel.

The Ex-President, as our readers are aware, retired with his family to New-Orleans, in the *Arizona*, from Vera Cruz.

THE FLIGHT OF GEN. CONOVER.

The French Minister had addressed Zozoaya in a very complimentary letter, declining him his accustomed treatment of the foreign functionaries, and assuring him of the friendly regards of the French Emperor.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

The *Boletin* of Jan. 30 says: "Mr. Forsyth, recognized as Minister of the United States at Mexico, has presented his credentials.

The representatives of foreign Powers had all recognized the new Government.

The *Boletin* of Jan. 31 says: "The Government of the United States has addressed a communication to those of the Governments of Europe, in which it is said that the Government forces were mostly defeated. Inexplicably crowded people in the streets, and the Government leaders were themselves seized with fright. The soldiers were not well paid and were dissatisfied, and the reports that constantly met their ears were well calculated to make them desert. Zozoaya was at the head of 5,000 men at Guadalupe, and Arteaga, with 3,000 men, was at Tacubaya. Both these generals, with their forces, were ordered to the capital. Zozoaya, on the 19th, at 4 P. M., was at the Garita de San Lazaro.

The Mexican Extraordinary says: "In the same manner the Ministers left the convent of San Francisco, and with the Archbishop at their head, proceeded to the Alameda, where they were received with the acclamations of the people. Zozoaya and Arteaga, with their forces, were also there. Both generals addressed the people, and the Archbishop then pronounced the benediction. Zozoaya then left the Alameda, and proceeded to the Grand Plaza of Mexico, where he was received with the acclamations of the people. Arteaga, with his troops, remained in the Alameda. Zozoaya, with his staff, then proceeded to the Palace, and dismounting, went up to the President's room, and embraced Gen. Alvarez, who was also there. Gen. Alvarez then left the Palace, and proceeded to the Alameda, where Arteaga was with his troops. Gen. Alvarez then addressed the troops, and then left the Alameda, and proceeded to the Garita de San Lazaro.

On the morning of the 31st the constitutional forces entered the plaza in triumph, and Gen. Alvarez established his headquarters in the Archbishop's palace. The public Alcalde, Don Ignacio Comonfort, and Gen. Alvarez were with a dozen of the faithful friends. He left the Archbishop's palace to-day, and took up his quarters in the National Palace. Before leaving the palace he issued a proclamation, in which he declared that the troops had come to the capital to preserve order, and that they would be withdrawn as soon as the tranquillity of the capital was restored. The troops retained as few of the inhabitants as possible in the capital, but the vagabonds were mostly collected. Gen. Alvarez was engaged for the greater part of the night in the Archbishop's palace in receiving the homage of the principal persons of the city. Many persons were killed in the streets during the night, and a number were wounded. Many of the wounded died in the hospitals. Gen. Alvarez has issued a proclamation, in which he declares that the Government will be conducted on the principles of the Revolution of Ayutla, and that the Constitution of 1857 will be observed. He declares that he will not be a candidate for the Presidency, but will retire to his hacienda as soon as the country is settled. He

The New-York Times, Saturday, Feb. 18, 1860.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

The Union Feeling.

Nobody; we presume, has any great objection to "the Committee of the Common Council" which has been formed into such a state of excitement by the expected arrival of Monaxmyp Pasha, the Turkish envoy, making a fool of itself by altering attendance on the worse, or performing any other ludicrous which folly or ignorance may suggest, but we do hope that the 7th Regiment will not be seduced into taking a part in the projected tomfoolery of the City attack. Enough has been done in this City already by ridiculous manifestations of delight at the arrival of "distinguished foreigners" to cause people to set us down as the most fluny-ish of duxeys, without calling out a crack regiment of infantry to follow a Turkish pasha through the streets on a bleak Winter day. From no one can such extravagant demonstrations come with a worse grace than from us, and to no one can they be offered with more absurdity than to the Monaxmyp who is now on his way to our shores. It is a well-established canon of International etiquette that no greater civilities should be offered than he expects or than usage sanctions; and right to expect or than usage sanctions; and right to expect or than usage sanctions; and right to expect

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The Removal of the Capital—Action of the Territorial Legislature—The Governor Speaks Out.

From our own Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Feb. 6, 1856.

Since my last, I have given further attention to the "Removal of the Capital" question, and find the new evidence is overwhelming against the usurpers. It is the hardy pest of the Democratic party, and the sooner it is uprooted, the better for the country. The people of Kansas have stood absolutely to scrutinize its every movement, and they will not be governed by the decision of a body of men who have been unmasked, and who are now regarded as a mere "Council of Conspirators" against the rights of the people. Almost every county in the Territory has held meetings, and passed resolutions denouncing the swindle, and demanding the return of the Seat of Government to Lecompton. Even the Democratic papers are out against it, and the Governor has declared that he will not sign the bill. Under these circumstances, I do not believe it can become a law. The Council was beaten so badly on the vote to override the veto, that they will not dare to make the attempt. Even if they should, the Governor will not yield, and then comes together for another full session. Time and money will be saved by defeating the bill now.

Governor Shannon has issued his proclamation, and the election will be held on the 15th inst. The Democratic party is completely demoralized, and the Free-State men will poll a large majority of the votes. Many of the Democrats will not vote at all, and others will vote the Free-State ticket. The Governor has taken the stump, and is making a thorough canvass of the Territory. He is addressing immense audiences, and is receiving the most enthusiastic support. He has just returned from a visit to Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Easton, Lecompton, Topeka, Tecumseh, Burlingame, Osawatomie, Prairie City, Ottawa, Palmyra, Hampden, Lawrence, Franklin, Hickory Point, Bloomington, Paola, Mound City, Fort Scott, Humboldt, Iola, Osawkee, Superior, Nebraska City, Brownville, Kickapoo, Leavenworth, and Weston, and has addressed the people at all of the above places. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Central Committee, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and has published a card to the people, declaring that he will not be governed by the decision of the Council, and that he will not sign the bill. He has also issued a proclamation, calling upon the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Leavenworth, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Atchison, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Doniphan, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Shawnee, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Douglas, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Franklin, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Bourbon, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Linn, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Miami, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Anderson, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Coffey, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Allen, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Woodson, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Wilson, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Montgomery, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Labette, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Cherokee, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Crawford, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Bourbon, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Linn, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Miami, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. He has also written a letter to the Democratic Committee of Anderson, declining to be a candidate for re-election, and urging the people to vote down the Capital swindle, and to sustain the Topeka Constitution. 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MISCELLANEOUS.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD of ROSE GLOSSY HAIR

TO THE GREATEST AGE.

And who that is grey would not hope it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored; or harsh, dry hair softened; or dandruff removed; or have it changed; or with sick head ache, neuralgia, &c., but would be cured; or with sick head ache, nervousness, &c., but would be relieved? If all who remove all these evils by the use of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and the following:

From O. J. Wood—Sir: I have heard much said of your wonderful Hair Restorative, but have not been a believer in it. Having used many and quack nostrums, and been deceived, I was determined to subject your Restorative to the severest test. I therefore procured one bottle, and before exhausting the first I found the hair on my head and face coming in thick and strong, and before exhausting the second bottle my hair had become entirely restored to its natural color, and had thickened and flown upon me, and entirely over the bald spot on my head. Other of my friends, seeing the benefit I received, procured your Restorative with the same results; therefore, my skepticism and doubts as to its character and value are entirely removed, and I am satisfied it is all you claim for it. Again, very gratefully and confidently yours, SOLOMON HAYS.

Gentlemen, Ill., Dec. 1, 1857.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have obtained its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming very gray, but by the use of the Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no fear of my hair ever turning gray. I recommend it to my friends. JOHN BEESE, Ex-Senator U. S.

A. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, No. 312 Broadway, New-York; and for the great West—New York Wire Railing Establishment, 107 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo. And sold by druggists everywhere.

CHEESEMAN PAPER WAREHOUSE.—A. CHEESEMAN & CO., No. 29 Beekman-st., invite the attention of Book and Newspaper Publishers, Printers, and all other buyers, to their facilities for supplying paper of any quality, size and weight, at the very lowest prices.

Envelopes.—They are the sole agents in this City for White & Corbett's celebrated Envelopes, sold to the trade only.

Manilla Paper.—Manilla, Straw and other wrapping papers constantly on hand.

Printing Inks.—Supplied with Bleaching powders, Wire, Felts, Oil Vitriol, Ultramarine, Soda Ash, &c., &c. Rags paid for in cash or exchange.

TO DRUGGISTS.—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE Sale fire at No. 67 Maiden-lane, the subscriber has removed to No. 61, a few doors below, where he has concluded to close out the balance of his stock at greatly reduced prices. A. W. GABAUDAN,

Importer of Druggists' Fancy Articles, No. 61 Maiden-lane.

POPE'S HOMER.—AN ORIGINAL SUBSCRIPtion copy of his Iliad and Odyssey, elegantly embellished, printed in London under Pope's own supervision in 1715-20, for sale by A. DOWLING, No. 10 Nassau-st.

FIFTY DOLLARS WILL BE PAID FOR UNbound copies of the MERCANTILE GAZETTE and Commercial Register of San Francisco, of the numbers of Dec. 1, 1856. KINDER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents, 3 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—CHINESE SUGAR-CANE SEED; also, a few bushels of Imphee seed; warranted genuine. Varieties pure; strain brewing and distilling. Work generally. JOHN H. ALLEN, Seedsman, 189 Water-st.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT BARgain prices, wholesale and retail, at No. 2 Astor House. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN E. RUFFEL, No. 229 Pearl-st.

CHEEVER'S PURE LARD OIL—WARRANTED superior for burning and machinery, at a reduced price; barrels 30 to 40 gallons. Only agents, WM. CHEEVER & CO., No. 89 William-st.

CHURCH AND REGULATOR CLOCKS, Chronometers, engineers' rolls, machines, that work themselves, and all kinds of light work done at low prices, at J. STODDARD'S, No. 27 Platt-st., New-York City.

TO SEWING-MACHINE MAKERS AND others.—Ornamental castings—all kinds of light work—at moderate prices with dispatch by [illegible]

FIRE SAFE—ONE OF HERRING'S celebrated Fire Safes will be sold at a very low price. Apply to the Ball's Head Bank, No. 239 Pearl-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL JOURNAL

AND

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL JOURNAL for the year 1858. The publisher of the following Three-Dollar Works for [illegible] proposes to furnish one for the address of any subscriber [illegible] for the price to be paid in advance, viz:

The London Journal and the Knickerbocker Magazine, Harper's New Monthly Magazine, (published in the City of New-York).....$4

The London Journal and either Godey's Lady's Book or Graham's Magazine, (published in Philadelphia,) for one year.....$4

The Home Journal, and either Blackwood's Magazine, Edinburgh Review, North British Review, Westminster Review, or the London Quarterly Review, (republished in this City, at $3 per annum each, by Leonard Scott & Co.,) for one year.....$4

The Home Journal and Dickens' Household Words, (published in London at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal and The Crayon, (published monthly, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

The Home Journal and the Atlantic Monthly, (published in Boston, at $3 per annum,) for one year, for.....$4

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THE LANCERS.—THE ONLY CORRECT COPY of the Lancers, as danced by Dr. Lowell, is published, and for sale, by WM. HALL & SON. Price 30 cents. Printed directions may be had without charge.

"Senate Elcies; or, the Belle of Mohawk Vale."—This beautiful ballad, by J. R. THOMAS, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon, for printing and binding the books, journal and documents of the Board of Education for the year 1858. Bidders must state the price per sheet, per copy, hundred and thousand, for each of the books, journal and documents; and the price per thousand ems, the price of press work per token, and the price per ream of the paper to be used for printing the books, journal and documents. Specimens of the paper to be used, and of the style of printing desired for the same, to be seen at the Clerk's office.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
GEORGE E. CLARK,
J. BRUNWELL,
A. ADAMS,
C. DEMAREST,
} Printing Committee of the Board of Education.

THE BULLETIN.—THE BOARD OF SCHOOL Trustees of the Eighth Ward will receive sealed proposals for the erection of a new primary school-house on Bleecker-st., between Carmine and Bedford sts., according to the plans and specifications on file in the Clerk's office.

By order of the Board of Trustees,

JAMES MACKAY,
JOHN KELLAM,
} Committee.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1858.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and washer and ironer; she understands making all kinds of nice pastry, and pickling; would prefer to do work in a private family; can be seen for two days at No. 70 Fifth-st., Brooklyn. Also, her sister, aged 16, as nurse; a better girl cannot be found; will be found willing and obliging. Apply at No. 314 West 42d-st., 1st upstairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, by an experienced woman, who is willing to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; can cut and fit children's clothes, in the newest style; is willing and obliging; has knowledge of children's clothing. Can be seen at No. 126 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days. Room No. 6.

WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG, INtelligent American lady, wishes to obtain a situation to attend store, or any kind, or as a family dressmaker. Understands the care and instruction of children. Consideration no object; would leave the City if required. Communications addressed to Miss LEROY, No. 67 Sullivan-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man, as coachman or groom, who thoroughly understands his business, and is willing to make himself generally useful. No objection to the country. Can bring the best City references as to character and ability. Call or address M. W. S., No. 109 St. Mark's-place, room No. 17.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN widow woman, as cook, who understands in all its branches bread-baking, pastry, jellies and all kinds of cooking in all its branches; and also a woman who understands milk and butter in all its branches. Has no objection to going in the City or country. Call for two days at No. 109 Green-st., basement in rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO THE COOKING, washing and ironing of a small family, by a respectable young woman who can furnish the best recommendations; is a good baker and pastry cook. Can be seen for two or three days, at the fancy store, No. 1334 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A respectable man in a private family, who understands his business perfectly. Can be highly recommended by his last employer. Can be seen for two days. Address T. E., care of Mr. WALK, Saddler, No. 762 Broadway between 6th and 8th sts.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the full charge of an infant. Best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., between 14th and 15th sts., in the rear, 3d floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, SITuations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewing, the other a professed cook. Has no objections to assist in the washing and ironing. Both have the best of City references. Call in the fancy store No. 85 East 16th-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man as waiter in a private family. Has the very best City references from last place for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; would go to the country if required. Address J. H., No. 124 8th-st., in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY A practical man, who has a thorough knowledge of gardening in all its various branches; hot-house, green-house, hot and cold grapery, fruits and vegetables. The advertiser is married, has the best City reference. Address GARDENER, at this office, for two days.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, OR AS PERsonal attendant, by an active and capable man, who has got the best of City references; has no objection to go to any part. Any commands for C. W. will meet with due attention by calling at No. 46 4th-av., opposite the Bible House.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, a situation; is an experienced infant's nurse, or growing children; and is a good seamstress; can cut and make children's clothing; would go out by the day or week; the best of City references as to capability. Apply to No. 7 Union-court, near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a sober, steady, active young man; understands his business perfectly; can give the very best references for honesty, sobriety and good temper. Address J. M., for two days, No. 124 18th-st, first floor, or in the office down stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FAITHFUL, EXperienced girl, highly recommended, to do good thorough cook and a first class washer and ironer. Will endeavor to please, and be found an obliging girl, of good moral character. No objection to housework. Apply for MARY, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTAble young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and plain sewer; the other as nurse and to do plain sewing, or chambermaid and plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 113 East 23d-st., between 3d and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and plain sewing; willing to travel with a family going to California; can take good care of children if necessary. Can be seen till the 20th, at her present employer's, No. 11 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man, as plumber; has been long in the business, and understands locksmithing, bell-hanging and gas-fitting; reference given. Address PLUMBER, Times Office, or call at No. 124 8th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A VERBATIM REPORTER WANTS A situation, either as an attaché of the Press, or in reporting patent-law suits, sermons, lectures, taking dictations, &c. Will go where required. Best of references given. Address REPORTER.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit, and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work or in a nursery; the best of reference given; can be seen for two days at 13 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; has no objection to assist with the chamber work, or in a nursery. The best of reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SITUATION; one who understands his business generally; is an Englishman; single; age 30 years; would be found a real industrious man to any gentleman wanting the above. Address T. E., Times Office, Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR clerk, by a young man anxious to make himself useful to his employers. Is fully qualified, as City references will testify. Address B. B., Courier and Enquirer office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a first-class private family. No objection to go in the country. Best of City reference given. Apply, or address a note to ELIZABETH, No. 39 10th-st., rear house, or No. 13 Union-court, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO ENGLISH girls; one as chambermaid and waitress; one as nurse and seamstress; also by a Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; also by three nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress and lady's maid; she understands dressmaking in all its branches, and has no objection to travel. The best city references given. Apply at No. 535 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given if required. Only for two days, at the jewelry store in Myrtle-av., between Kent-av. and Graham-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK WANTS A SITUAtion in a private family or first-class boarding-house. Is an excellent pastry cook. Good City reference. Apply to No. 9 Union-court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid or nurse. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 292 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SCOTCH GIRL as chambermaid. Apply for three days at No. 131 28th-st.

WANTED—TO LAWYERS—A SITUATION IN A lawyer's office by a young man who has previously been in one. Address O, Box No. 713 Post-Office.

A YOUNG LADY, A NATIVE OF GERMANY, who has resided many years in France, and speaks the French, German and English languages fluently, wishes to go to Italy with a respectable family, as a companion to young ladies, as interpreter, or to take the entire charge of one or two children. She can also teach drawing, the rudiments of music and Italian. The best references can be given. Address C. A., box No. 37, Newton, N. J.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—A young man who has been engaged as cutter for several years past, in a fashionable house in this City, is desirous of engaging with some house in the lower part of the City, as either cutter or salesman, or both, at a small salary. N. B.—Would have no objections to a neighboring City. Address Box No. 164, Times Office.

ALTO SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED IN a church by a lady who has a powerful alto voice; reads church music at sight. Address S. S. J. Post-Office, Brooklyn.

AT THE SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEment of faithful Domestics, No. 6 9th-av., there is now a number of well-recommended servants, as cooks, laundresses, chambermaids, and to do general housework. Families in the country can be suited.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER—A SCOTCHMAN, SOber and industrious, and who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; a married man without family preferred. Apply at No. 38 Ferry-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY EMINENTLY QUALIFIED BY successful experience, desires employment as principal or assistant in the Belles Lettres of a school; prefers going South or West. References unexceptionable. Address LAURA, care of SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

J. A. H. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S HALL, Nos. 154 and 156 Pearl-st., N. Y., importer and manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account books, papers, fancy and staple stationery, writing materials, desks, &c. Orders and shipping promptly executed. Blanks, memorandums and time books, pencils, chalks, pocketbooks, chess and backgammon boards, and all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Parties dropping in to Country Merchant's invited to call.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentleman and lady, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms at the old-established boarding-house No. 59 Murray-st., corner College-place. Terms reasonable. MRS. S. WILSON.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING the entire first house, very pleasantly located, would let a large room or suite of rooms to a gentleman and wife, with board, or to a few single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 311 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—NO. 359 WEST TWENTY-THIRD-st.—A furnished front room to let, with board for a gentleman, each meal; dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM AND basement floor, in first-class private house, with board, one, two and dinner at 5 at No. 243 State-st., near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can obtain the comforts of a quiet home and first-rate accommodations, with breakfast and tea, in a small private family, by applying and giving satisfactory references, at No. 124 Atlantic-st., directly opposite the Athenæum.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE ROOM and closet, with breakfast and tea, may be had with a European lady, who would take a single gentleman for a private family. Location a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry. Address McKENSIE, Times office, with real name and place of business.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant rooms, with or without board, and good board. Apply at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN ELDERLY WIDOW lady with no incumbrance, in a pleasant family up town or in the country. She will require a pleasant upper room with the privilege of a heated parlor. A private family where there are no other boarders would be preferred. A note addressed to the Times office will be attended to. Address J. O.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, THE SECOND floor, either partially or wholly furnished, lighted by gas, of a first-class house, with extensive use of bath and water closet; a simple breakfast and the attendance of a man servant required; the house must be located in the neighborhood of Waverley-place, not higher than 20th-st., and on the west side of Broadway. Boarding-house keepers need not notice this advertisement. Address, for one week, J. G., Jr., Box No. 66 Post-Office.

ROOMS WANTED IN BROOKLYN—IN A private family, without board, for two single gentlemen; must be in Columbia, Willow, Hicks, Pierpont or Remsen st., near the ferry. Price no objection, if quarters are desirable. Address, for three days, HUDSON, Box No. 1,942, New-York Post-Office.

THIRTEENTH-STREET, NORTHWEST corner of SEVENTH-AVENUE.—A lady having taken the splendid house, recently built by the late Mr. Green, would be happy to let her rooms, with board, to families or single gentlemen, of the highest respectability only.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in a private family residing near Broadway or 4th-av., below 20th-st. Single room with use of piano; for fire, &c., required. Address, stating location and terms, which must be moderate, H. H., Box No. 1,971 Post-Office. References given and required.

892 BROADWAY—BETWEEN TWELFTH AND 13th sts.; to let, several handsomely furnished rooms to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. References given and required.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET AT $1 50 per week, on third floor, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 147 Greene-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—FROM 8 TO 10 MINutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. First-class modern house, desirable neighborhood, No. 60 Concord-st.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH IN SIXTY LESSONS.—$5 PER QUARTER.—METHODE ROBERTSON'S "St. Joseph's Conversation Classes" at No. 761 Broadway. From the very first lesson pupils read, translate, and answer in French to the questions addressed.

$32 50 PAYS FOR A QUARTER'S BOARD, TUITION, &c., at Ashland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.; male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 193 Nassau-st., up stairs.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The Summer term will commence May 5. For circulars, address Miss EMILY NELSON, Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

SCHOOLS SUPPLIED WITH COMPETENT teachers and professors; also with pupils, books, &c. Principals will please send circulars. Parents supplied gratuitously with information concerning schools. Teachers supplied with positions. Wanted—A lady to teach English to go to Pennsylvania—salary $300; also a lady to go to Arkansas to teach music and English; ditto for Alabama; also a gentleman to teach classics and modern. SMITH & BOYD, American School Institute, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av.,
Corner 21st-st., New-York.,
Offer a large assortment of
THEIR CELEBRATED PIANOS
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 128 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture. Warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—NEW AND second-hand, best Boston and New-York makes, at astonishingly low prices for cash. The Waters' large and popular catalogue of music at half price, at the great Piano and Music Agency of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

17 GOOD PIANO-FORTES AND TWO melodeons to rent, at $2, $3, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale cheaper than at any other place, for cash. Old pianos taken in exchange. Music taught in a few lessons, and pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 228 Grand-st., near the Bowery.

A $350 PIANO-FORTE FOR $225—ROSEwood, full 7 octaves, round corners, full rich tone, carved plate, beautifully enameled, scolloped keys; made by the best City makers, is perfectly new, having been used very little. Apply at the residence of the advertiser, No. 356 Broome-st.

AN IMMENSE SACRIFICE.—A MOST EXcellent piano-forte, rosewood, and fully warranted, will be sold above, and a second hand piano taken in exchange. It may be seen at W. WEBER'S, No. 355 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE pianos, manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices, and warranted for five years. Received the first premium wherever exhibited.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIanos, new and second-hand, to let or for sale, on installments at their manufactory, Nos. 328, 330, 332 and 334 2d-av., corner of 21st-st., New-York, by J. W. PELTON.

PIANO-FORTES.—A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Piano-fortes, with pearl and ivory keys, at prices to suit the times. CUMMINGS' & CANFIELD'S Manufactory, Nos. 154 and 156 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $5,000 TO $6,000, by a practical man, to engage in the manufacture of a staple article of large consumption; his process yields a superior article at a great reduction of cost. The risk is small as the class of customers is undoubted and the majority of the sales are for cash. Address N. J. D., Times Office.

COAL AND WOOD YARD FOR SALE, very low, in consequence of the ill health of the owner; location excellent; will sell stock on hand if required. Call for one week, corner of Bank and Warren-sts., or No. 210 Bean-st., South Brooklyn.

TO GROCERS.—A HOUSE HAVING BEEN ENgaged in the wholesale Grocery and Commission business, with a good class of near-by and Western customers, would sell their stock-in-trade at cost and good-will of the business. Address Box 2,769, Post-Office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN THE COFFEE AND Spice business, with a capital to advance of from $5,000 to $6,000, to do the out-door sales and purchases in an old and good house in this City. Address Box No. 1,626 New-York City.

WISCONSIN LANDS—WITH SOME CASH—Will be given for desirable merchandise suitable for the Western trade. The lands are heavy timbered. Plats and maps can be seen at the office of G. COCKCROFT, No. 19 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

PARTNER WANTED IN THE DRY GOODS Commission Business. One who is enabled to influence consignments. Address L. M., Box No. 2,146 Post-Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED, IN BROOKLYN, ONE OR TWO building lots, in exchange for a small stock of ready-made clothing suitable for any market. Would have no objection to a neat cottage, and would give some cash. Address C. S., Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED—IN A CENTRAL LOCAtion, in Brooklyn, with modern improvements. Apply to E. H. LOWRY, at Bank of the Republic.

FOR SALE AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A farm of 15 acres half mile north of the depot; the house is nearly new, two-story and attic, 31 by 36, with a large extension, new barn, carriage-house, stable, ice-houses, &c.; there is also a fine young apple orchard, and a large variety of the smaller fruits. Apply to P. C. BULLEE, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—TWO THREE-story brick houses, with basements, and all the modern improvements, gas fixtures, range, boilers, large plate glass doors, ornamental vestibules, marble mantels, &c., all in complete order, and well in each yard with loaning rooms; also, a two-story and basement brick house in the rear, all built in the most substantial manner, and will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, on the premises, No. 511 Greenwich-st., between Canal and Desbrosses sts., or at No. 61 Wall-st., from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. Apply to C. & A. WILDEY, No. 511 Greenwich-st. Also, a house and lot in the village of Tarrytown, two-story frame house with kitchen attached, and filled in with brick, nearly new; fruit and shade trees, &c.; a desirable residence. Apply as above, or to H. L. HAIGHT, or JACOB STORMS, Tarrytown.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 220 UNION-st., South Brooklyn, fifth from Court-st.; three story brown-stone and Philadelphia brick, high basement, laundry, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, range, two store-rooms, cellar, cemented; halls imitation of marble; bath-room, gas in every room, built in the best manner, and in good order; lot 25x100; house 24x50. If desired, a large portion can remain on mortgage. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

NO. 153 WEST 14TH-ST. FOR SALE.—An elegant four-story first-class brown-stone front house, built in the very best manner; the house is 22x60, and the lot 22x150 feet, with a rear yard in front of 18 feet. The house can be seen at any time, and possession can be given in March or April. To be sold as the owner is to remove from the City. Terms easy. Apply at No. 31 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES NOS. 160 AND 162 WEST 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; high basements, with all the modern improvements. Also, a new house in Clymer-st., Brooklyn, three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements; situated within 10 minutes' walk of the ferries; will be rented. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Ann-st.

FOR SALE—(ONLY $800 EACH HOUSE, FIRST payment,) 2 brick four-story houses and lots, on 33d-st., near 3d-av., with stables on rear of lots, an alley 8 feet wide, entirely disconnected from front house. Any one can see that this is a rare chance. Orders through cut connected with sewer. Apply immediately to H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND HIGH-BASEment modern house, No. 33 West 27th-st., on easy terms. Also, lot on 26th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold on easy terms, or all the parcel money can remain on it to any party who wishes to build. Apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 41 Liberty-st., from 10 to 12 A. M. or 1½ to 3½ P. M.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET PROPERTY.—Two four-story brick houses and lots on Bleecker-st. near Wooster-st., each 20 feet front, suitable for a large boarding house, or could be divided into seven first class stores. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK, fifteen valuable lots, between 5th and 6th avs., and near the Park, being one of the most desirable plots of ground in the City. They will be sold in one or two parcels, and on accommodating terms. Apply to C. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, front room, up stairs.

FREE STORE FOR SALE—WITH LOT 25x87. The adjoining lot will be sold, if desired. Stables in rear. Has been occupied the last seven years for the coal business; good stand; abundance of room; two floors, 20x70 each. Will be sold on favorable terms. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 12 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE.—A plot of ground 200 feet square, and being one of the most desirable in the vicinity of the Park; the lots are situated between 4th and 5th avs., and on streets graded and completed. Apply to F. G. BURNHAM, No. 167 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full-size lot, delightfully situated between Union and Stuyvesant Parks. A smaller house, pleasantly situated, would be taken in part payment. Address Y. B., office of this paper.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TAVERN-stand occupied by Theodore Snedeker, situated in Newtown, Long Island. Apply to No. 2 SMITH, No. 1 Water-st., or E. SMITH, No. 247 Pearl-st., New-York. Also, 4 lots for sale or to let, on 2d-av., near 126th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL TWO-STORY and basement brick house situated No. 36 Clermont-av., Brooklyn; $1,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire on the premises, or of S. A. MERIAM, No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house No. 47 West 34th-st., near 6th-av.; finished in the best style. Desirous to sell the premises from 9 to 11 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE TWO-STORY attic and basement house No. 47 Pike-st., corner of Madison. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—FIFTH-AVENUE—A FIRST-CLASS brown-stone front house, finished with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT, No. 14 East 27th-st., or to N. T. HIGBIE & SON, 31 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—WITH FURNITURE, the five story brown-stone front dwelling, 30 by about 70, No. 104 East 21st-st., between Lexington-av. and Park. Inquire of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all the modern improvements, 22x64, on 20th-st., 150 feet west from 8th-av. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A WELL-FURnished house on Madison-square, well built, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 49 Gold-st., between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT southeast corner of Mercer and 4th-sts.; lot 22½ feet by 80. Inquire on the premises, between 8 and 9 A. M.

FARMS FOR SALE.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—VALUABLE REAL ESTate sale, belonging to the estate of Garret Vandine, deceased, 1st. A farm of 153 acres, situated on Long Island, four miles from Williamsburg, on the Williamsburg turnpike. On the farm are two dwelling houses and all the necessary outbuildings. The land is conveniently divided into fields by good stone fences, is under a high state of cultivation and in the best order. The same will be sold in four parcels, or together. 2d. A farm of 45¾ acres, situated fronting on the Jamaica plank road, in the village of Jamaica. On the same is a good dwelling house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit, and the farm is of the best quality. Also, three pieces of meadow. The above farms are the best market and garden farms on Long Island. For further particulars inquire of CORNELIUS VANDINE, No. 116 Beekman-st., New-York, or of MARTIN SUYDAM and DANIEL HENDRICKSON, Executors, near the premises. N. B.—If not sold by Thursday, 25th, will be sold at auction that day, at the house of Mr. Derion, Jamaica, at 1 o'clock.

FARM AND STOCK FOR SALE.—THE FARM of upwards of one hundred acres of land, suitably divided into pasture, meadow, plow and woodland, watered with a never failing stream and living springs; well fenced with stone-wall, and abundantly supplied with every variety of fruits. The improvements comprise a dwelling house, 30 by 40 feet, two stories and attic, large barn and other out-buildings; two tenant houses pleasantly situated. The place is located on a prominent corner, doing a profitable business, and which has also been a post-office for some time, supplied with daily mail. The location is in the town of Wilton, Fairfield County, Conn., accessible by railroad in about two hours from New-York, and having churches and superior schools within convenient distance. For further particulars, inquire of GEORGE R. MIDDLEBROOK, Norwalk, Conn., or WM. C. OSBORNE, No. 134 Pearl-st.

LANDS AND HOMES AT THE WEST!—To the Farmer! To the Mechanic! To the Emigrant! The Illinois Central Railroad Company offers for sale 1,500,000 acres of the richest farming land, which may be had in lots of 40 acres and upwards, on long credits, and at low rates of interest.

For full information, written or oral, in German, French and English, apply at the New-York agency, No. 233 Broadway, New-York, where maps, pamphlets, descriptions, letters from old settlers, may be had gratis. Specimens of coal, mineral, grain, &c., are to be seen at the same place; also maps on a large scale, showing all the tracts in detail, the different creeks, streams, &c., the Fine sectional maps, showing the precise position of every piece of land in various parts of the State, can be had by remitting 50 cents in postage stamps. Apply personally or by mail, to CHARLES WIECH,

No. 233 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIdence, situated in White Plains, will be sold at auction, (if not sold at private sale,) on Tuesday, March 2, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M. Said farm contains 23 acres of arable land, and 2½ of woodland. On the farm is a large two-story house and outbuildings, all nearly new. The house has 7 rooms on each floor, cistern under the kitchen and a well of excellent water near the door. There is a good garden and fruit of all kinds on the premises. The property is three miles distant from White Plains depôt, four mile from Mamaroneck. Rye and Port Chester. Call and view the premises before day of sale. An extensive variety of stock, farming utensils and household furniture will, also, be sold at the same time.

EDMUND M. CARPENTER.

FARM NEAR NEW-HAMBURG.—EIGHteen acres superior land, with a neat two-story house, built for and occupied as a parsonage; contains eight rooms; also, small tenant house, some fruit and good well of water. 2½ miles from station. Churches and good schools near. Price $3,500; $1,000 can remain on mortgage. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—46 ACRES, I

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER FIRE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT,
available in all the principal cities of the world. Also,
MEXICAN DOLLARS,
bought and sold.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1858, the Passenger Trains will leave Piermont as follows:
Express Train at 3:30 A. M.
Mail Train at 8:45 A. M.
Way Train at 12:30 P. M.
Express Train at 5:30 P. M.
Night Express at 12:00 P. M.
Express Train for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 3:30 A. M.
Mail Train for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 8:45 A. M.
Express Train for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 5:30 P. M.
Night Express for Dunkirk and Buffalo at 12:00 P. M.
Express Train for Goshen at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Newburgh at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Port Jervis at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Monroe at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Chester at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Warwick at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Greenwood Lake at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Sloatsburg at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Suffern's at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Ramapo at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Hillburn at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Pompton at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Paterson at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Hackensack at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Rochelle at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Hoboken at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Jersey City at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Newark at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Orange at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Caldwell at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Montclair at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Bloomfield at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Passaic at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Boonton at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Dover at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Morristown at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Madison at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Chatham at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Summit at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Plainfield at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Somerville at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Bridgewater at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Bound Brook at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Dunellen at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Metuchen at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Rahway at 3:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Express Train for Elizabeth

JOHNSON vs. ADAMS.

A Rough-and-Tumble Encounter in Broadway.

Both Parties Locked Up in Police Headquarters.

Yesterday afternoon, at about 4 o'clock, a fight occurred in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, between a man named Johnson, and another named Adams, both of whom are well known in the sporting circles of this city. The cause of the fight is not known, but it is supposed that it originated in some dispute relative to the sporting matters of the day. Johnson is a man of about 40 years of age, and Adams is about 30. Both are pugilists by profession, and have been frequently engaged in the prize ring. Johnson is the champion of the United States, and Adams has fought several battles with the champion of England, and has always come off victorious. Johnson is a native of Baltimore, and Adams is from Philadelphia.

Yesterday afternoon, Johnson was standing in front of the Metropolitan Hotel, when Adams came up, and struck him a violent blow in the face. Johnson returned the blow, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued, in which both parties were severely punished. They were finally separated by the police, and both were taken to the Police Headquarters, where they were locked up in separate cells. Johnson's face was badly cut and bruised, and Adams' eyes were blackened, and his face otherwise disfigured. Both parties were bleeding profusely when they were taken to the Police Headquarters.

Mr. Johnson, when seen by a reporter, stated that he had been struck by Adams without any provocation, and that he had merely returned the blow in self-defence. Mr. Adams, when seen, stated that Johnson had struck him first, and that he had struck in return.

Both parties were discharged from custody, after having been locked up for a few hours.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, the poet, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to the Russian Court, in place of Mr. Clay, resigned.

Mr. Thomas Buchanan Read, the poet, has been appointed Consul to Florence, in Italy.

Mr. Thomas Seymour, late Minister to China, has been appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Dallas, recalled.

Mr. Peter Parker, late Minister to China, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to China.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, late Secretary of Legation to China, has been appointed Minister to Portugal, in place of Mr. Tod, recalled.

Mr. Robert Tyler, son of ex-President Tyler, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to Brazil.

Mr. Wm. Trousdale, late Governor of Tennessee, has been appointed Minister to Austria, in place of Mr. Gilmer, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Preston, late Minister to Spain, has been appointed Minister to Naples, in place of Mr. Peyton, recalled.

Mr. Solon Borland, late Minister to Central America, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. Forsyth, recalled.

Mr. Robert M. McLane, late Minister to Mexico, has been appointed Minister to France, in place of Mr. Mason, recalled.

Mr. Daniel Sickles, late Minister to Spain, has been appointed Minister to England, in place of Mr. Buchanan, recalled.

Mr. Cushing, late Attorney-General, has been appointed Minister to Spain, in place of Mr. Soulé, recalled.

Mr. Jacob Thompson, late Secretary of the Interior, has been appointed Minister to Peru, in place of Mr. Markoe, recalled.

Mr. Jeremiah Clemens, late Senator from Alabama, has been appointed Minister to Naples, in place of Mr. Wetmore, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Rives, late Minister to France, has been appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Mr. Seymour, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Bigler, late Governor of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Prussia, in place of Mr. Wright, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Wright, late Senator from New-Jersey, has been appointed Minister to Portugal, in place of Mr. Hunter, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Dimmick, late Governor of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Minister to Chili, in place of Mr. Ryan, recalled.

Mr. Robert Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. McLane, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Carroll, late Governor of Tennessee, has been appointed Minister to Guatemala, in place of Mr. Squier, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Kennon, late Minister to Paraguay, has been appointed Minister to Hayti, in place of Mr. Bowlin, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Irwin, late Minister to Peru, has been appointed Minister to Bogota, in place of Mr. Bidlack, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Kinney, late Minister to Sardinia, has been appointed Minister to Hanover, in place of Mr. Jones, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Bowlin, late Minister to Hayti, has been appointed Minister to Paraguay, in place of Mr. Kennon, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, late Minister to Chili, has been appointed Minister to Sardinia, in place of Mr. Kinney, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Hunter, late Minister to Portugal, has been appointed Minister to Brazil, in place of Mr. Schenck, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Tod, late Minister to Portugal, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador, in place of Mr. Robertson, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Markoe, late Minister to Peru, has been appointed Minister to Bolivia, in place of Mr. Heiskell, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Squier, late Minister to Guatemala, has been appointed Minister to Nicaragua, in place of Mr. Wheeler, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Bidlack, late Minister to Bogota, has been appointed Minister to Venezuela, in place of Mr. Turpin, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Heiskell, late Minister to Bolivia, has been appointed Minister to Ecuador, in place of Mr. Tod, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Peyton, late Minister to Naples, has been appointed Minister to Sardinia, in place of Mr. Ryan, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Schenck, late Minister to Brazil, has been appointed Minister to Portugal, in place of Mr. Hunter, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Forsyth, late Minister to Prussia, has been appointed Minister to Spain, in place of Mr. Cushing, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Soulé, late Minister to Spain, has been appointed Minister to Mexico, in place of Mr. Borland, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Wright, late Minister to Prussia, has been appointed Minister to Hayti, in place of Mr. Kennon, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Jones, late Minister to Hanover, has been appointed Minister to Portugal, in place of Mr. Wright, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Wheeler, late Minister to Nicaragua, has been appointed Minister to Sardinia, in place of Mr. Ryan, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Turpin, late Minister to Venezuela, has been appointed Minister to Bogota, in place of Mr. Irwin, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Robertson, late Minister to Ecuador, has been appointed Minister to Peru, in place of Mr. Markoe, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Dallas, late Minister to Russia, has been appointed Minister to Austria, in place of Mr. Trousdale, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Gilmer, late Minister to Austria, has been appointed Minister to Sardinia, in place of Mr. Peyton, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Mason, late Minister to France, has been appointed Minister to Naples, in place of Mr. Preston, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Seymour, late Minister to Russia, has been appointed Minister to Prussia, in place of Mr. Forsyth, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Cushing, late Minister to Spain, has been appointed Minister to France, in place of Mr. McLane, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Borland, late Minister to Mexico, has been appointed Minister to Central America, in place of Mr. Squier, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Jones, late Minister to Portugal, has been appointed Minister to Hanover, in place of Mr. Kinney, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Ryan, late Minister to Sardinia, has been appointed Minister to Chili, in place of Mr. Dimmick, recalled.

Mr. Wm. Irwin, late Minister to Bogota, has been appointed Minister to Venezuela, in place of Mr. Bidlack, recalled.

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